



MMA 29.3.3
Rijksmuseum van Oudheden Leiden F 1928/9.2
Cairo JE 53113

Last Chance – Webinar – Hatshepsut

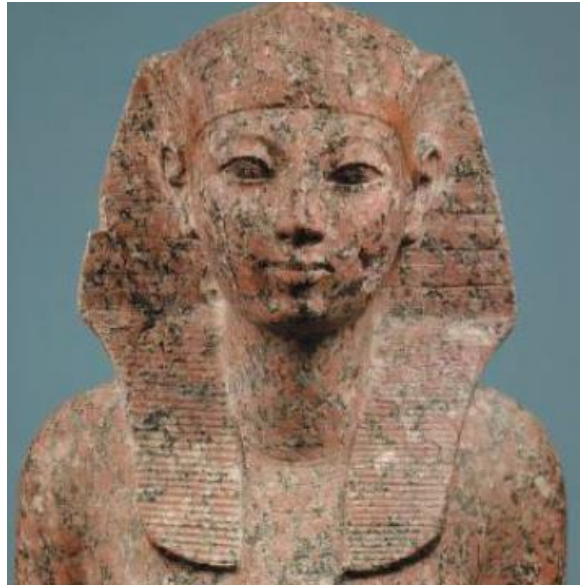
1 October 2020

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MACQUARIE
University





Head of statue of Hatshepsut

Frontispiece

Catherine H. Roehrig,
*Hatshepsut from Queen to
Pharaoh*,
New York: Metropolitan
Museum of Art, 2005.



When thinking about the difference between art and life, consider this ...



examples of royal portraiture





1



2



3



Hatshepsut as **pharaoh** – can you put these statues into chronological order?



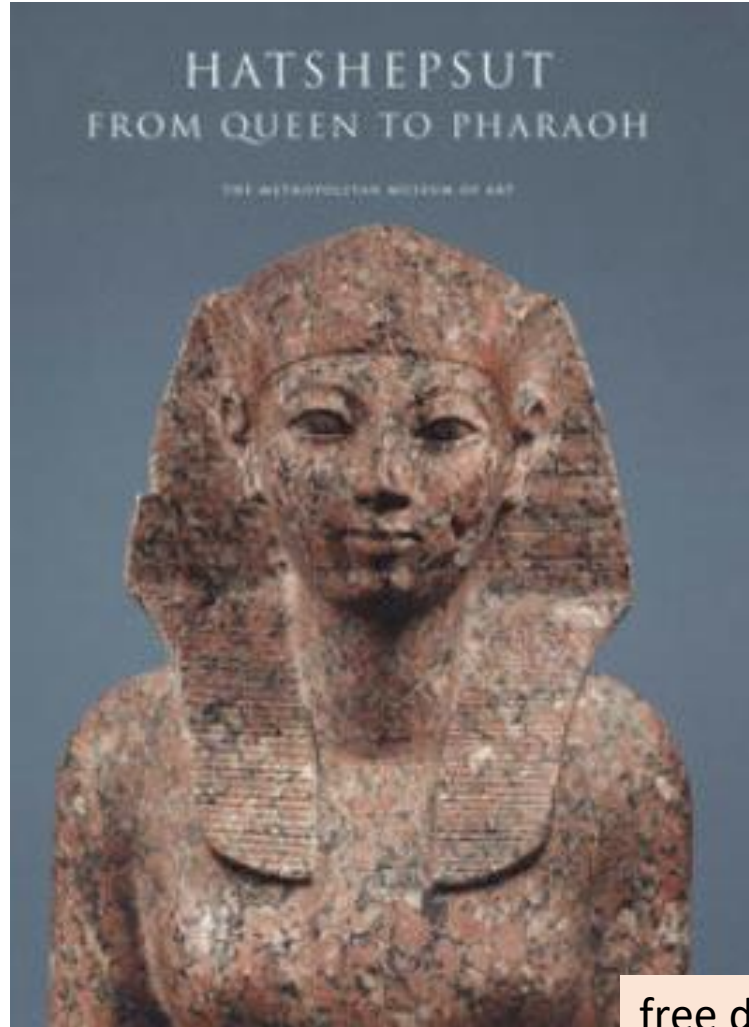
MMA 29.3.3 + Rijksmuseum van Oudheden Leiden F 1928/9.2 (cat. no. 95) | MMA 29.3.2 (cat. no.96) | striding statue: MMA 28.3.18 (cat. no. 94)

Checklist – primary sources – primary data

line up your facts **personality** Hatshepsut

title

“from queen to pharaoh”



free download

[https://www.metmuseum.org/art/metpublications/Hatshepsut From Queen to Pharaoh](https://www.metmuseum.org/art/metpublications/Hatshepsut%20From%20Queen%20to%20Pharaoh)

Checklist – primary sources – primary data

line up your facts **personality** Hatshepsut

when ?

family: parents
 marriage – children

important life events

“from queen to pharaoh”

building program

developments in politics /society

international relations:

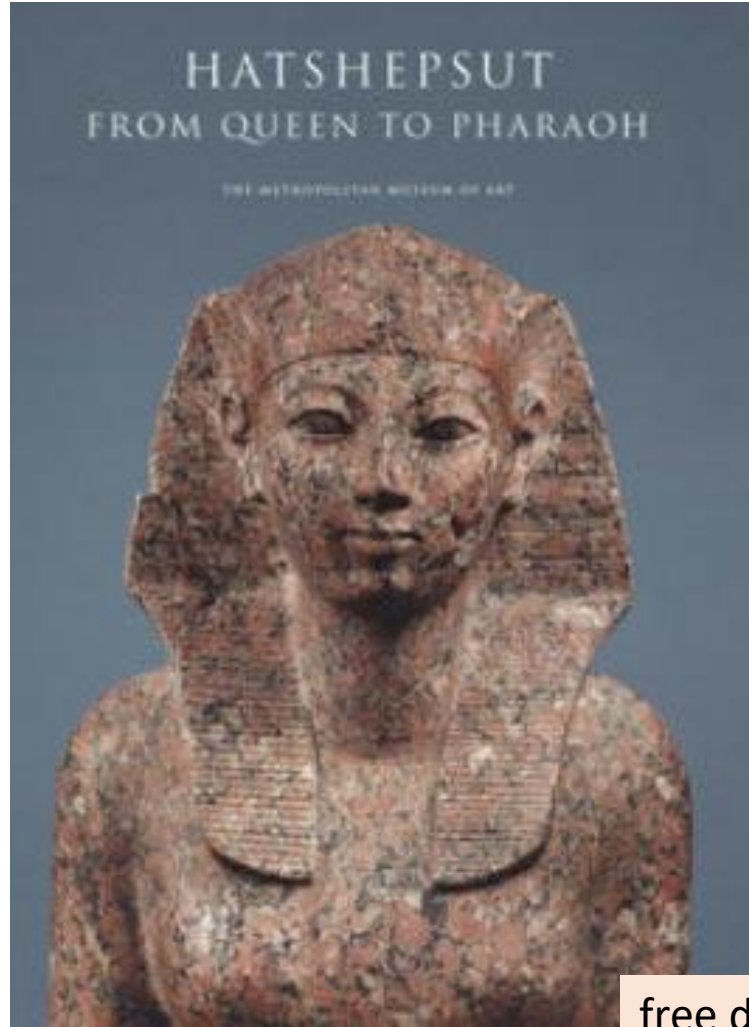
 Egypt and its neighbours

Who is who?

 contemporaries /society

burial place

human remains



free download

[https://www.metmuseum.org/art/metpublications/Hatshepsut From Queen to Pharaoh](https://www.metmuseum.org/art/metpublications/Hatshepsut%20From%20Queen%20to%20Pharaoh)



MMA 29.3.2

Family

New Kingdom	1550 BCE
Thutmosis I	circa 1504-1492 BCE
Hatshepsut	circa 1473-1458 BCE

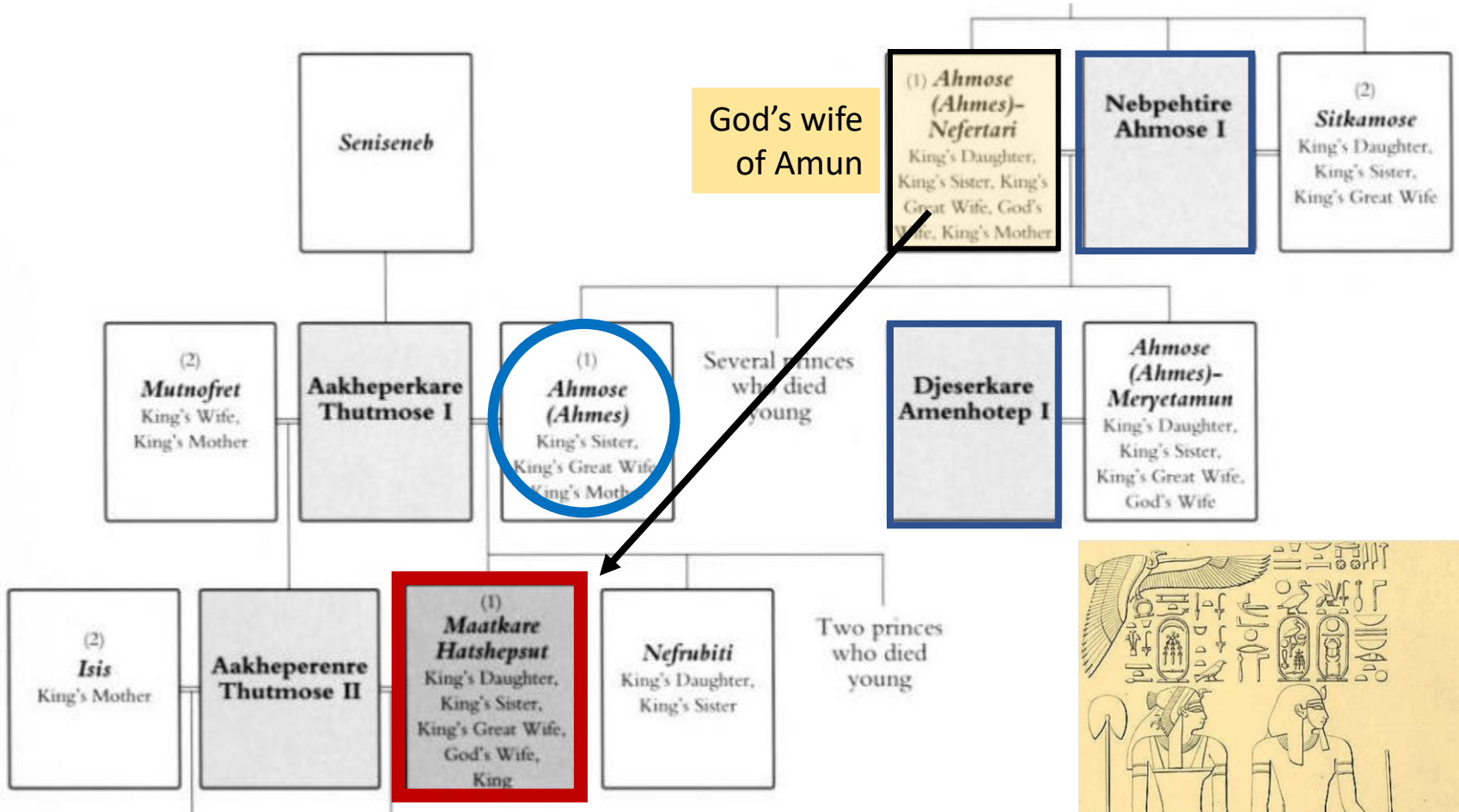
father — mother
Tuthmosis I — Ahmose



Queen Ahmose
Deir el Bahari
Brooklyn 57.76.2

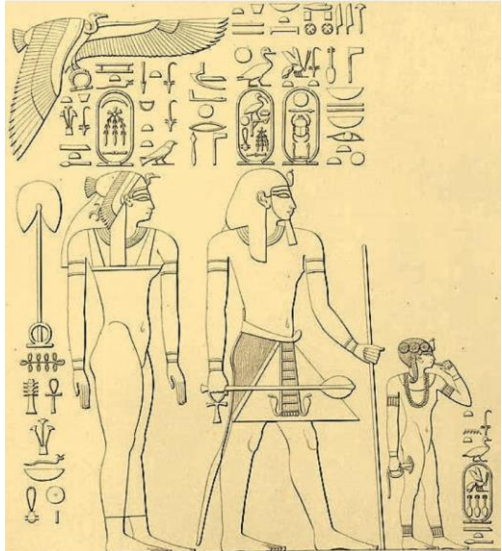
From the reliefs of
Deir el Bahari
water colour facsimile :
Howard Carter

17th dynasty rulers



God's wife of Amun

Hatshepsut – one of 4 children of King Thutmose I and his wife Ahmose

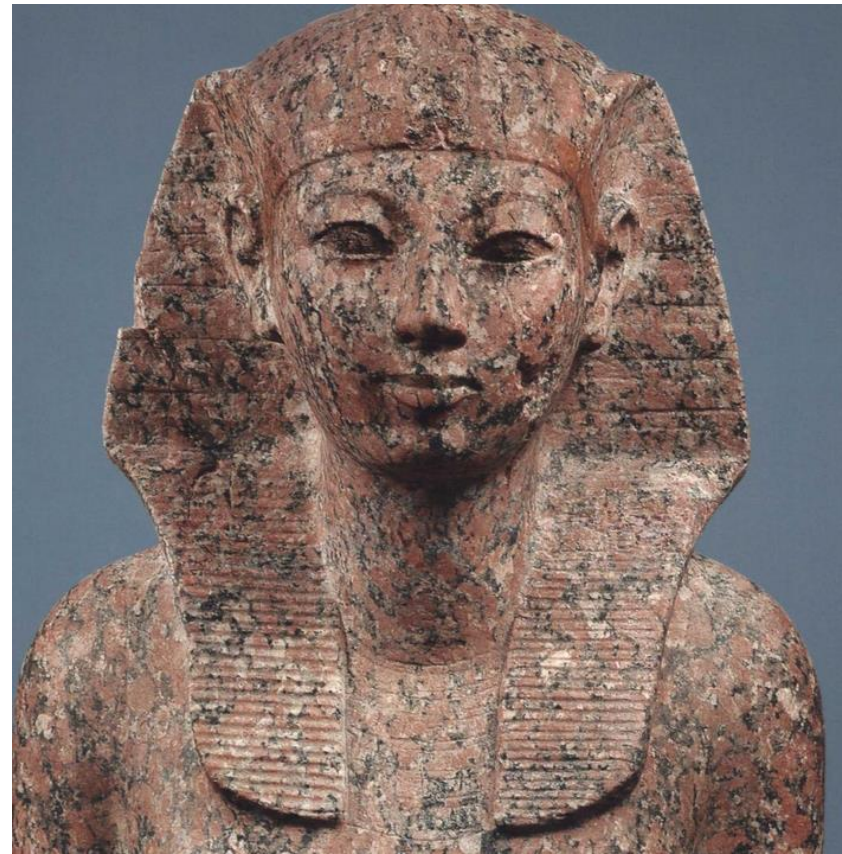
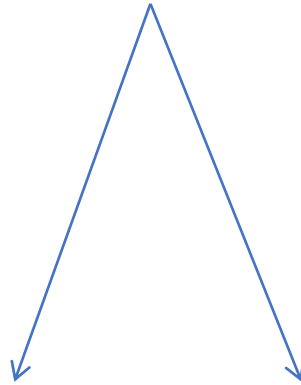


sister Neferubiti – with mum and dad



Thutmosis I

Thutmosis II



Thutmosis III son of Thutmosis II by another wife

Rules of succession

Accession to the throne

Form / formality:
the king on the throne
nominal kingship

Hatshepsut wife/widow of Thutmosis II

title: "Great Royal Wife" (= chief wife of the king)

Business of governing the land

Function of kingship: regency
a queen governing = queen regent
kingship in practice / "care for the land"

5 phases in the life of Hatshepsut – reflected in her titles

(1) Daughter of Thutmose I

King's daughter

s3.t nsw

(2) At death of her grandmother
Ahmes-Nefertari

God's Wife of Amun

hm.t-ntr n(.t) 'Imn.w

(3) At death of Thutmose I (father)
= accession of Thutmose II

Great royal wife / king's sister

hm.t nsw wr.t / sn.t nsw

(4) At death of Thutmose II (husband)
= accession of Thutmose III

“... who cared for the land”

Biography of Ineni TT 81

(5) In Year 2 or Year 7 of Thutmose III
= Hatshepsut's coronation

King of Upper and Lower Egypt

nsw bi.ty

(towards the end of Year 7: Gabolde, Tefnin, Dorman, Laboury)

Hatshepsut

Thutmosis III

regency

co-rule

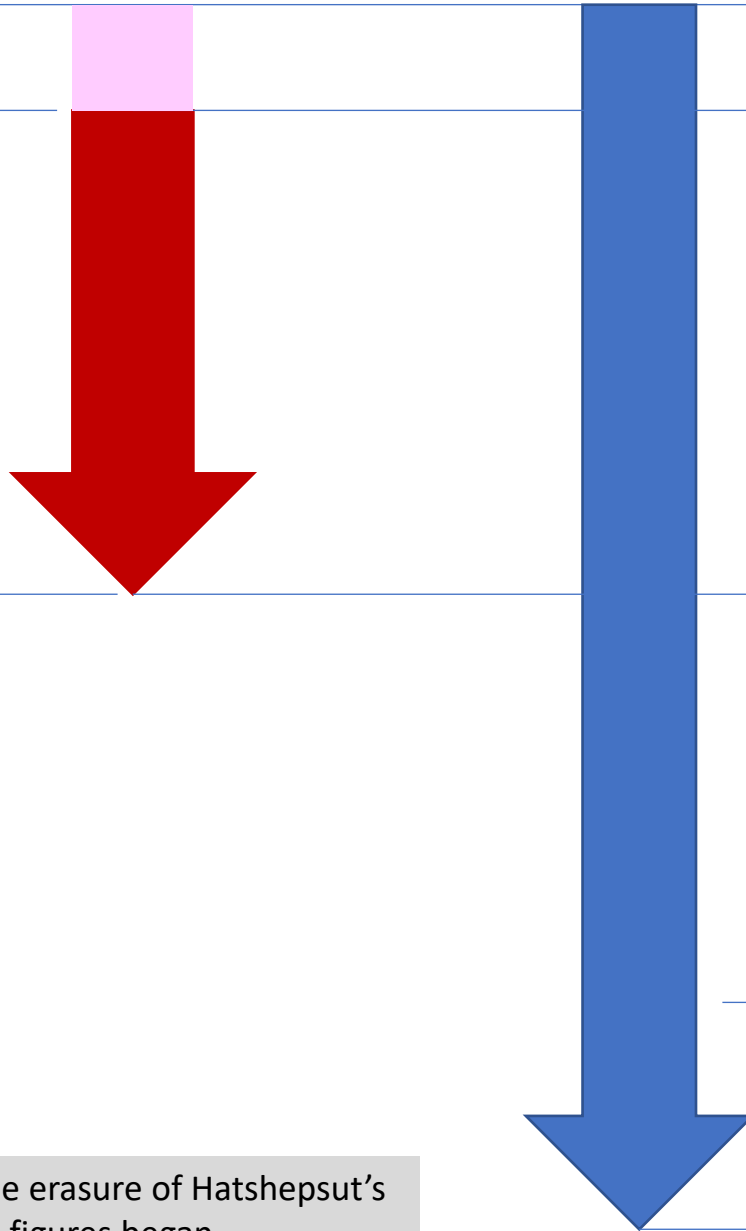
Year 7

Year 22

Year 42*

Year 53

* when the erasure of Hatshepsut's name and figures began





MMA 29.3.2



Luxor Museum J2 / CG 42054

Thutmosis III and Hatshepsut
always there together -
Hatshepsut in different roles:
first Regent – then Co-ruler / Co-pharaoh

nemes-headdress

uraeus

false beard ... signs of kingship

blue crown



Red Chapel – Open Air Museum Karnak



Neferure
/// n(.y) 'Imn.w
[God's wife] of Amun

Hatshepsut
hm.t nsw wr.t
Great Wife of the King

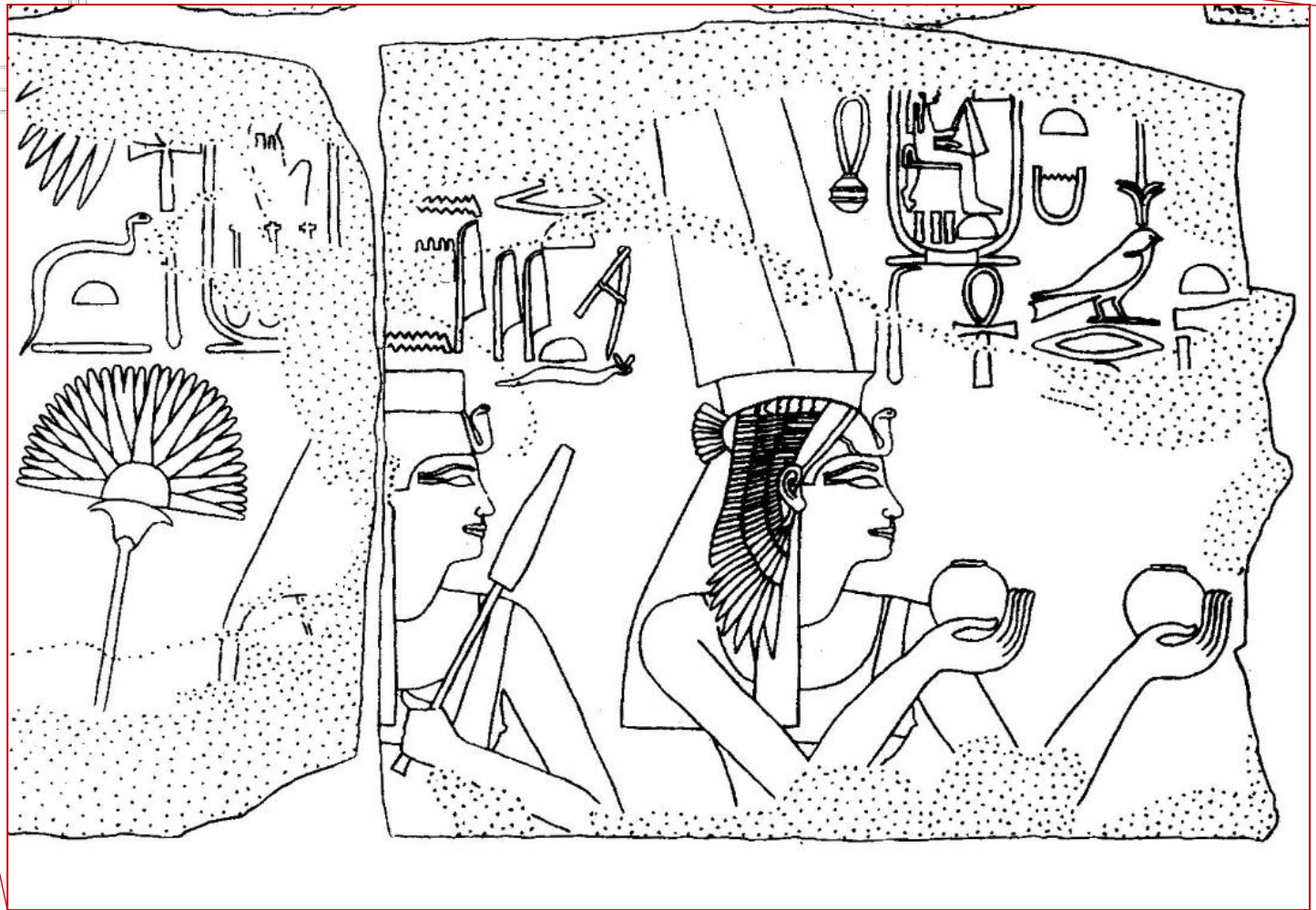




Fig. 37. Graffito at Aswan showing Senenmut facing Hatshepsut, who appears with the traditional regalia of a queen. Early 18th Dynasty



Fig 38. Hatshepsut dressed as a woman and wearing a plumed crown with ram's horns. Block from the Chapelle Rouge, Karnak, Thebes, early 18th Dynasty. Quartzite

Building program

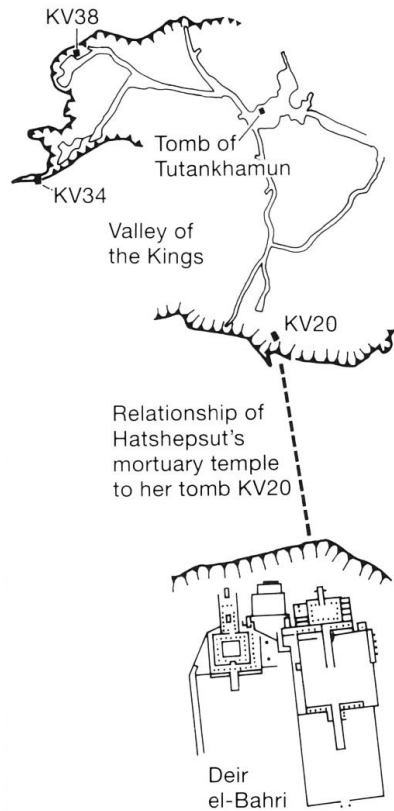


watercolour
Howard Carter 1899

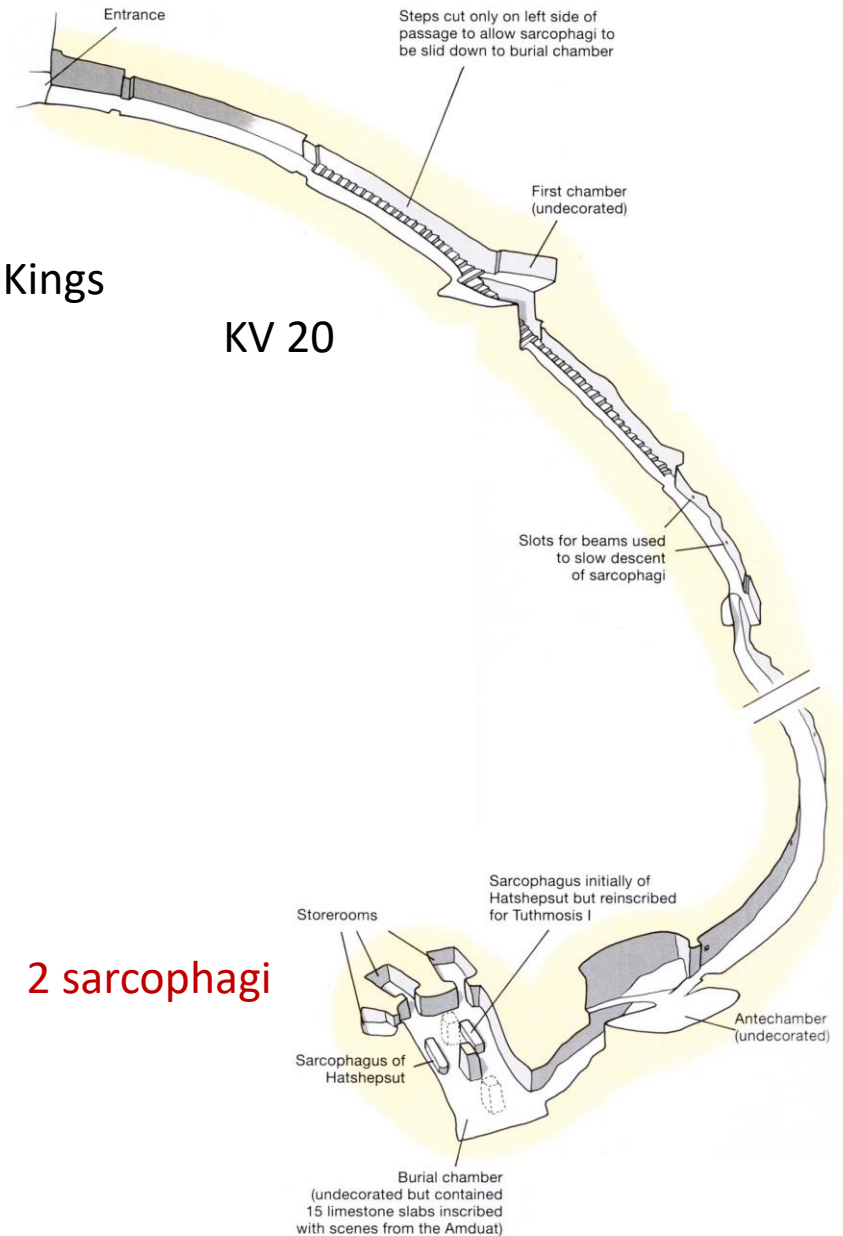


Building program

Deir el Bahari >>> funerary temple
 tomb >>> Valley of the Kings
 tomb for **Thutmosis I**



(Above) KV20: its position relative to the temple of Hatshepsut across the cliff at Deir el-Bahri.



2 sarcophagi

Building Program

Hermopolis – new: Temple of Thoth

Beni Hassan: **Speos Artemidos** – rock-cut temple for the goddess Pakhet

Thebes – East Bank

Karnak: 8th Pylon, Red Chapel, Obelisks, new temenos wall, Temple of Mut, way chapels between Karnak and Luxor

Thebes West Bank

Deir el Bahari

Funerary temple Thutmosis II ←

Medinet Habu: small temple

Valley of the Kings: tomb KV 20

Armant: Temple of Month

Kom Ombo: gateway

Elephantine: Temple of Satet **first cataract**

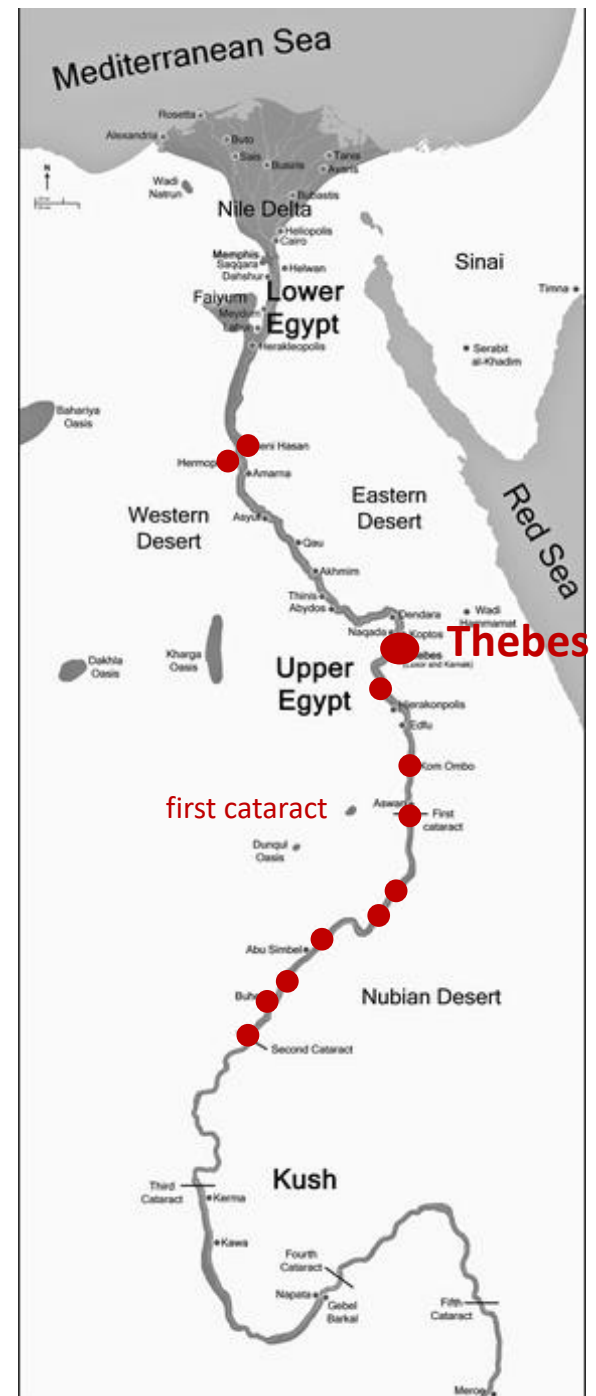
Dakka: temple

Qasr Ibrim: rock-cut chapel, obelisk

Faras

Buhen: southern temple

Nubia – Semna West: Temple **second cataract**



Red Chapel - reconstructed

Open Air Museum Karnak



photos Susanne Binder



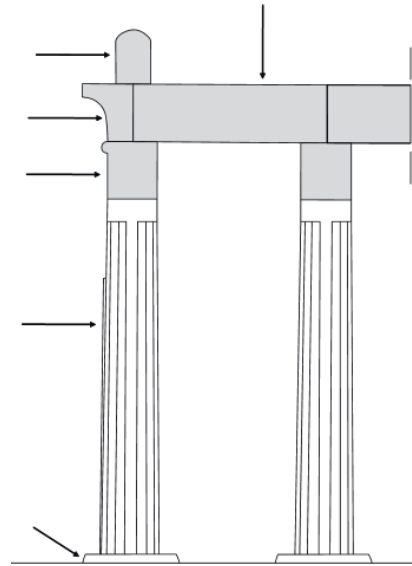
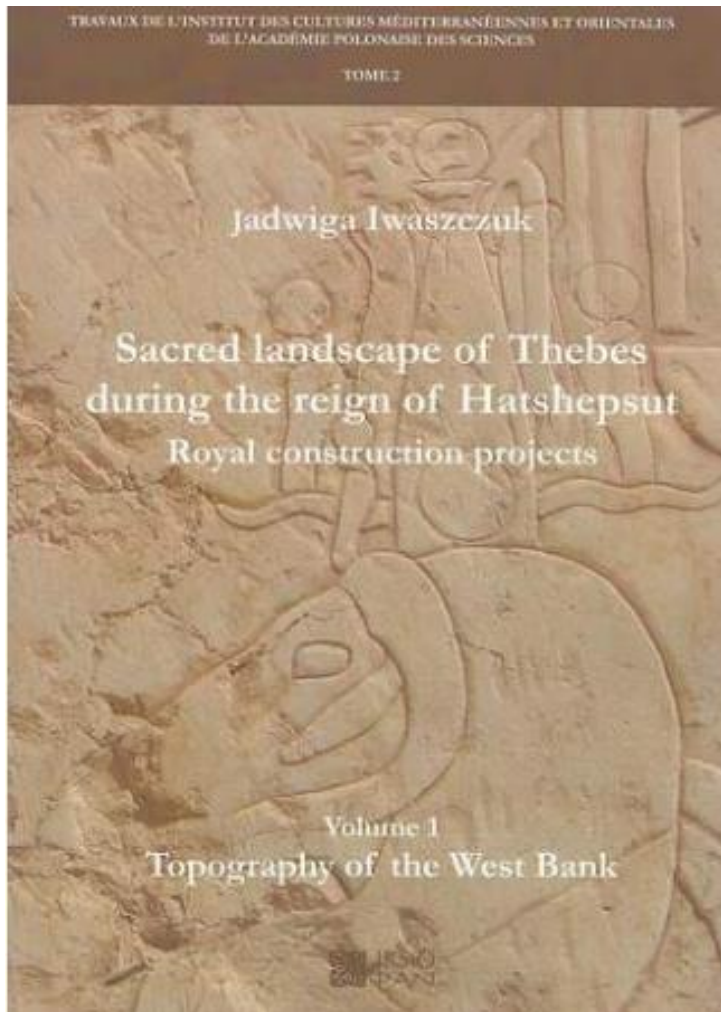


Fig. 7. Deir el-Bahari, temple of Hatshepsut, architectural elements: dovetail cramp: a) wooden original, b) stone socket (Phot. J. Iwaszczuk).



[http://www.iksiopan.pl/images/serie_wydawnic; de_Instytut/Iwaszczuk SACRED LANDSCAPE OF l. 1.pdf](http://www.iksiopan.pl/images/serie_wydawnic; de_Instytut/Iwaszczuk_SACRED_LANDSCAPE_OF_l._1.pdf)

Contemporaries

officials – their monuments and biographies

Senenmut

title

monuments



2 tombs TT 71 and TT 353

Statues as **royal tutor**: 10 statues!

Princess Neferure as a child
("sidelock of youth")

other statues: different types

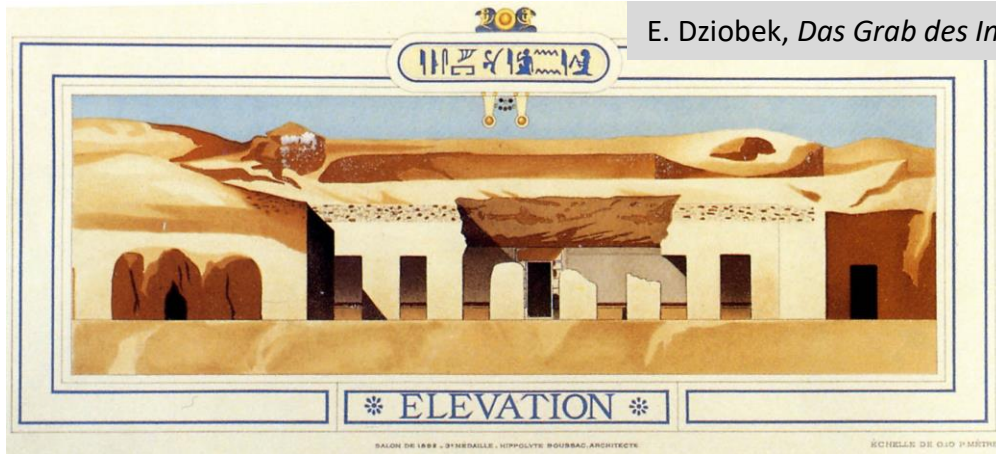


Autobiographical inscription of Ahmose Pennekhbet

List of the rulers under whom he served: *Urk IV 34.16-17*

“I accompanied the Kings of Upper and Lower Egypt, the gods under whom I lived, on their journeys to the southern and northern foreign lands, and to every (other) place to which they (went); namely the King of Upper and Lower Egypt **Neb-pehty-Re** (Ahmose I), the justified, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt **Djeser-ka-Re** (Amenhotep I), the justified, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt **Aa-kheper-ka-Re** (Thutmose I), the justified, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt **Aa-kheper-n.y-Re** (Thutmose II), the justified, up to this good god, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt **Men-kheper-Re** (Thutmose III), may he be given life for ever.The **God's Wife, the Great Royal Wife Maat-ka-Re** (Hatshepsut), justified, also showed me favour. I raised her daughter, the daughter of the king, Neferure, justified, when she was a child at the breast.”

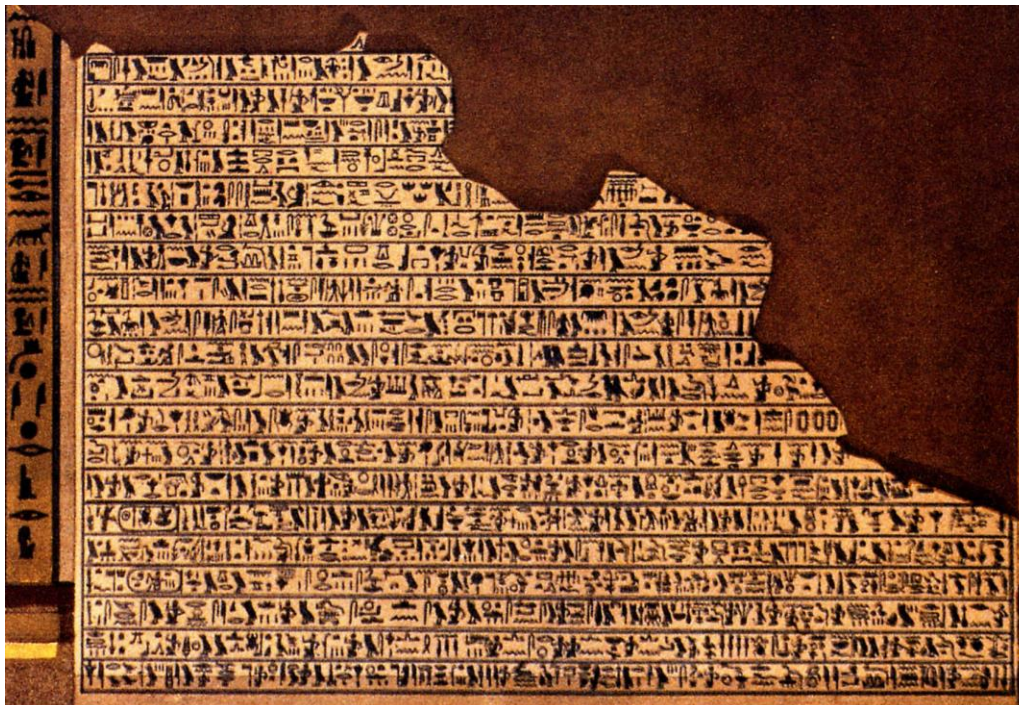
...written in the time of Thutmose III (sole rule)

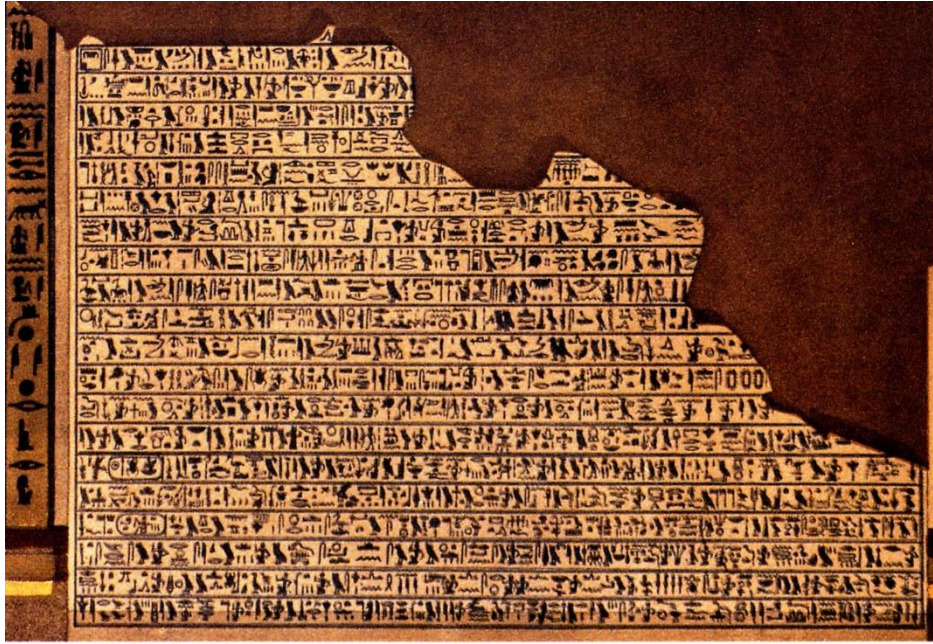


Boussac ca. 1890 – view of the tomb facade

TT 81 – tomb of **Ineni**

Overseer of the granary of Amun





The Stela in TT 81
as seen by Boussac ca. 1890

Present state of the stele.
Dziobek, *Ineni*, pl. 42.



The autobiography of Ineni

The accession of Thutmose III (*Urk IV 59.16 - 60.4*)

“His (Thutmose II's) son (Thutmose III) took his place as king of the Two Lands. He ruled on the throne of him who had begotten him. His (Thutmose II's) sister, the God's Wife Hatshepsut cared for the land (*ḥr iri.t m-ḥr t3*), the Two Lands lived according to her plans, one served her, Egypt being submissive. The excellent seed of the god that issued forth from him, was she, the bow warp of Egypt, the mooring post of the southerners, the excellent stern warp was she, a mistress of commands, whose plans were excellent; the Two Lands were calmed when she spoke.”

Contemporaries

officials – their monuments and biographies
their names and the offices they held

Hapuseneb – High Priest of Amun, Vizier

Ahmes-Amsu - Vizier

Useramun – Vizier

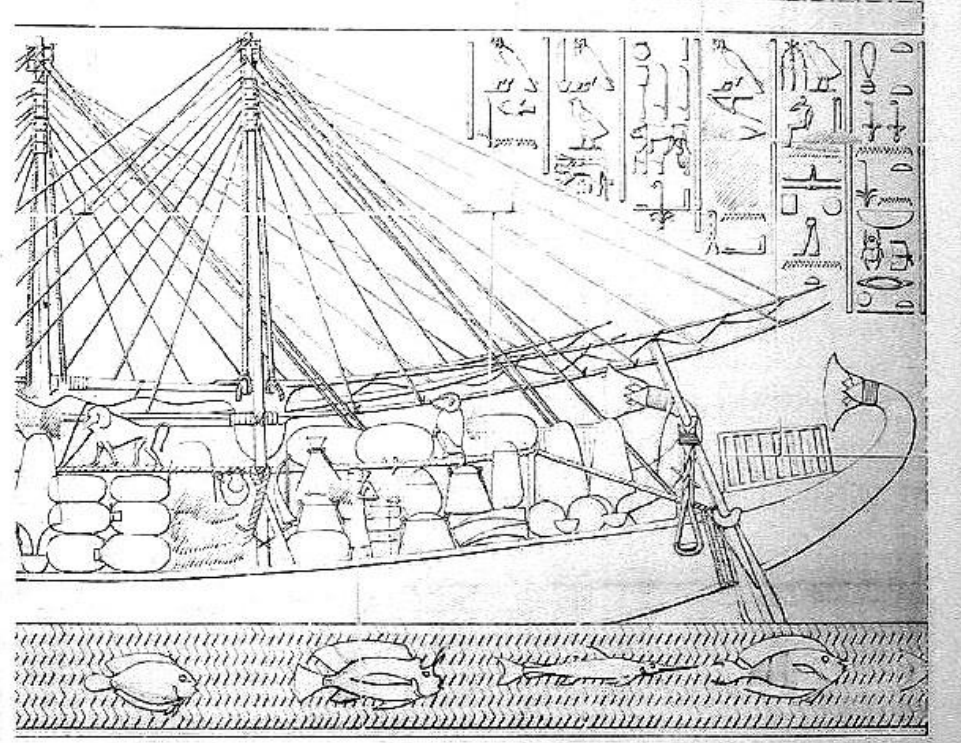
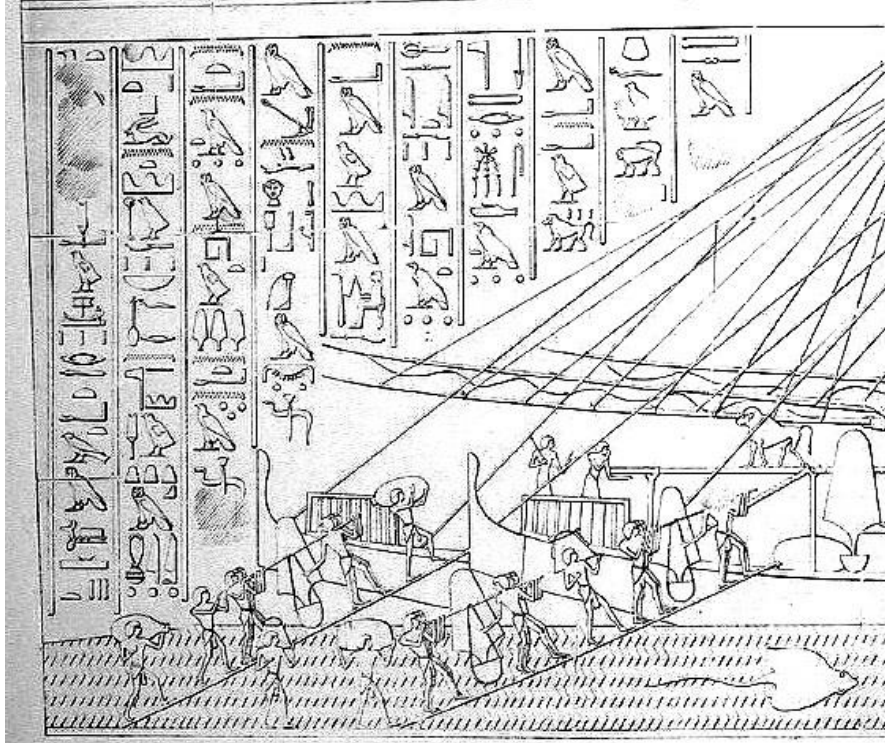
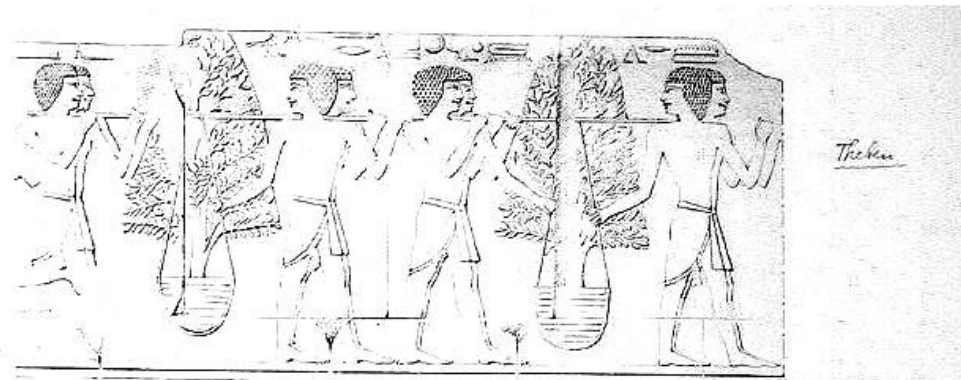
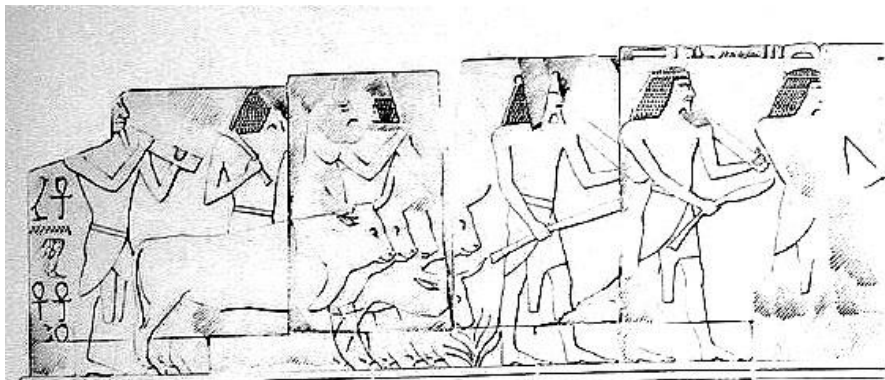
Djehuty – treasurer

Nehesy – leader of the expedition to Punt

Queen Hatshepsut's Expedition to Punt
from: E. Naville, Deir el Bahari III

Where is Punt?





Naville, Deir el Bahari III, pl. 74
Loading Egyptian boats in Punt

Death and burial and human remains?

KV 60 – found 1903

a female mummy

anonymous

a tooth in a box – name Hatshepsut

the missing tooth in the jaw – the fit

Hatshepsut Mummy – Wilson Archaeology and Research

<https://wilsonarchandresearchins.com/hatshepsut-mummy>

5/4/2020 · However, events gathered pace following the recent discovery of a broken tooth in a wooden box associated with Hatshepsut. The tooth was found to exactly fit the jaw socket and a broken tooth root of the unidentified mummy. The mystery mummy could be ignored no more.

Tooth May Have Solved Mummy Mystery - The New York Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/27/world/middleeast/27mummy.html>

27/6/2007 · The tooth, he said, “fits exactly” into the jaw socket and broken root of the mummy of an obese woman originally found in Tomb 60 at the Valley of the Kings, the necropolis for royalty in ...

Author: John Noble Wilford

Ancient Dentistry Part 2: A Mummy, A Mystery and Queen ...

<https://antiquitynow.org/2014/09/04/ancient-dentistry-part-2-a-mummy-a-...>

4/9/2014 · What did this discovery of Queen Hatshepsut's mummy reveal as to the cause of her death? An abscessed tooth that was pulled. Despite having cancer, osteoporosis, possible diabetes and being obese, she died in excruciating pain from an infected tooth at the age of 50.

Hatshepsut Found; Thutmose I Lost - Archaeology Magazine ...

<https://archive.archaeology.org/online/features/hatshepsut>

The molar tooth in the box inscribed with Hatshepsut's name fits within a fraction of a millimeter with the space of the missing molar in the mouth of the mummy called KV60A. The miniscule...

Tooth solves Hatshepsut mummy mystery



▲ The female mummy of Hatshepsut, Egypt's greatest woman ruler. Photograph: Discovery Channel/AFP/Getty Images

Archaeologists today used a missing tooth to positively identify the mummy of Hatshepsut, Egypt's greatest woman pharaoh who reigned more than 3,000 years ago.

Zahi Hawass, Egypt's foremost archaeologist who led the research, said: "This is the most important discovery in the Valley of the Kings since the discovery of King Tutankhamun, and one of the greatest adventures of my life."

your turn -

Examples for bioarchaeological questions ...

Erasure – removal of the name

the **problem** with the term “damnatio memoriae”

Ann Macy Roth “Erasing a reign”, 277-283. >>> target ?

chipped silhouette

rectangular roughening

smoothing

replacement

patching

covering

dismantling

multiple erasures

interpretation?

? personal issue ?

!! vendetta, hatred !!

? female kingship ?

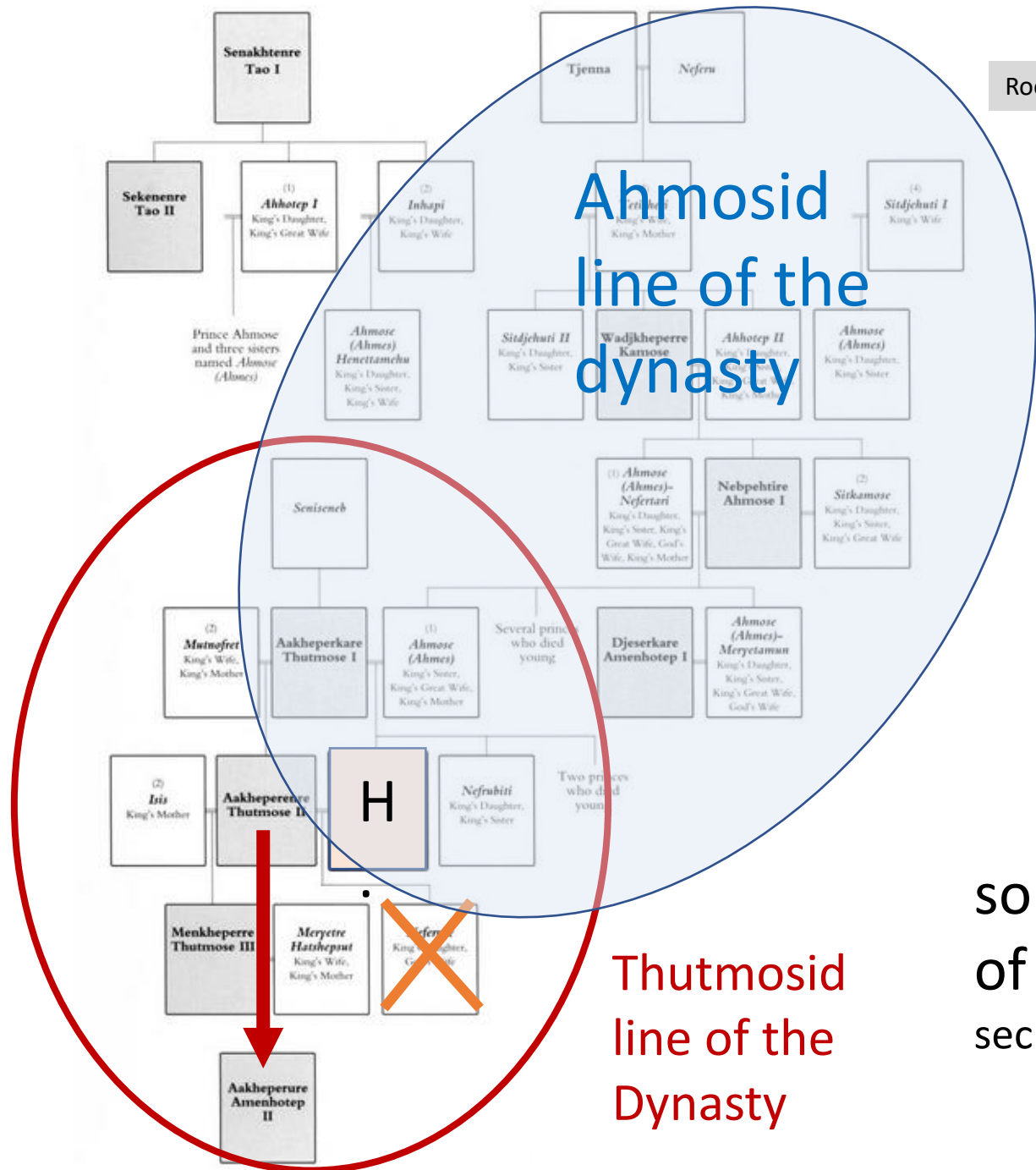
? succession

of Thutmosis III ?!

but also intact images of Hatshepsut



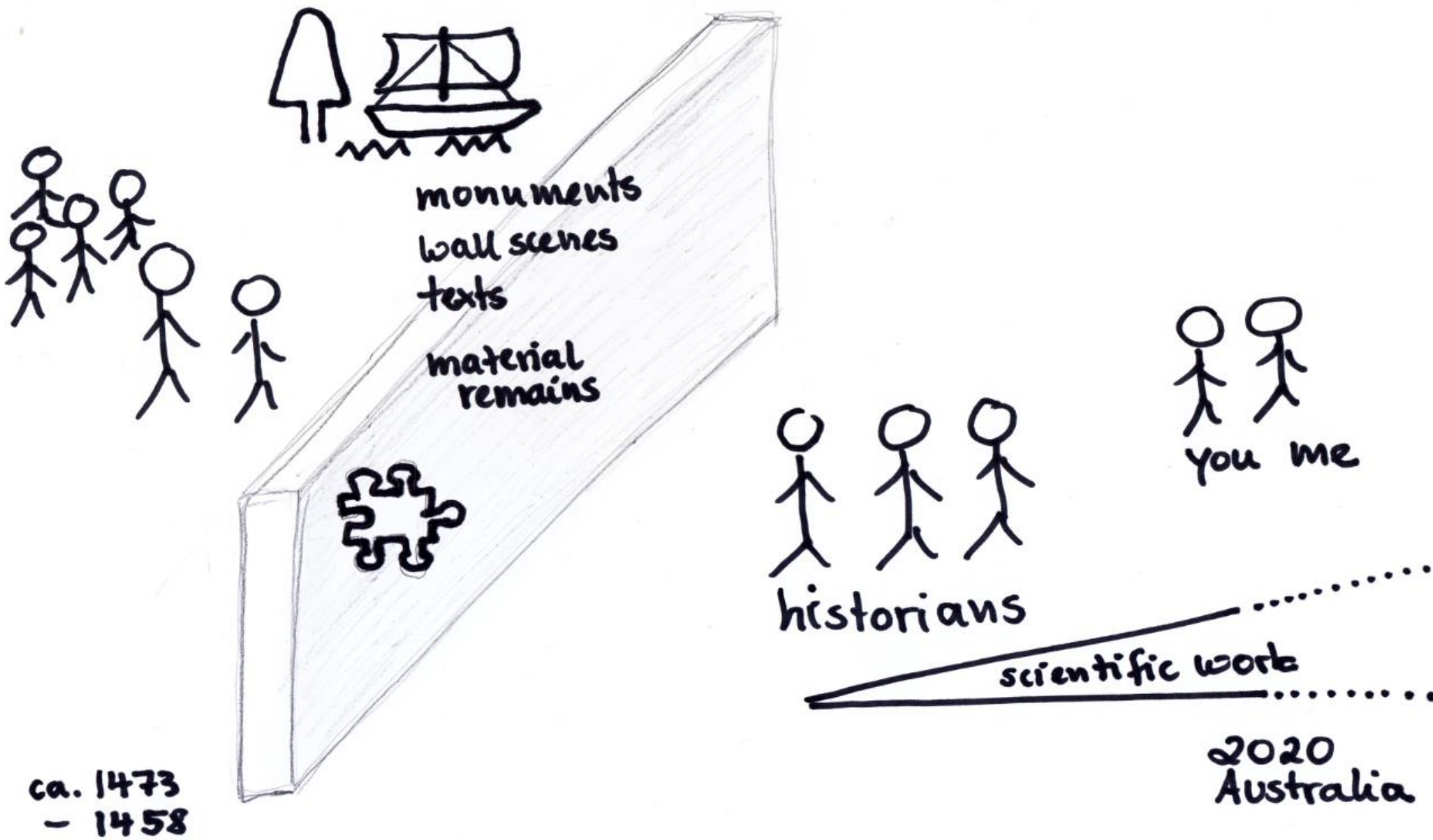
Roehrig, *Hatshepsut from Queen to Pharaoh*, 7.



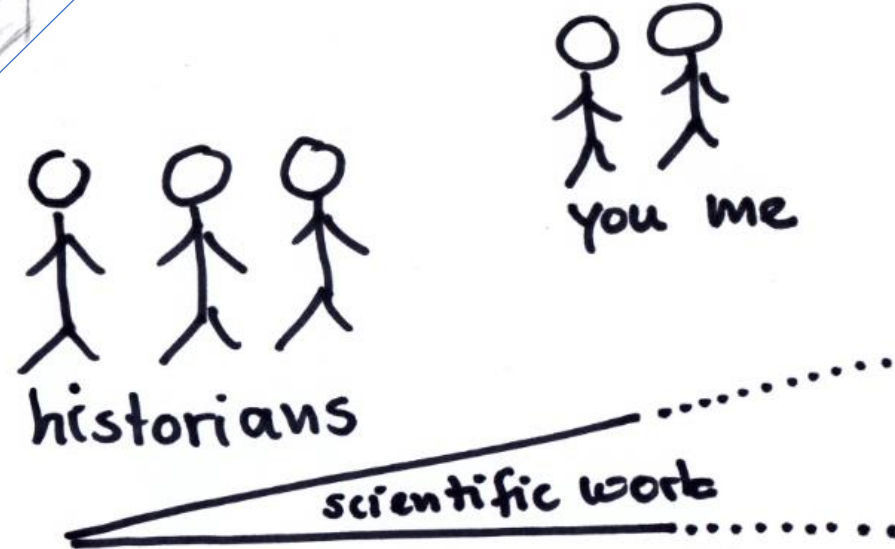
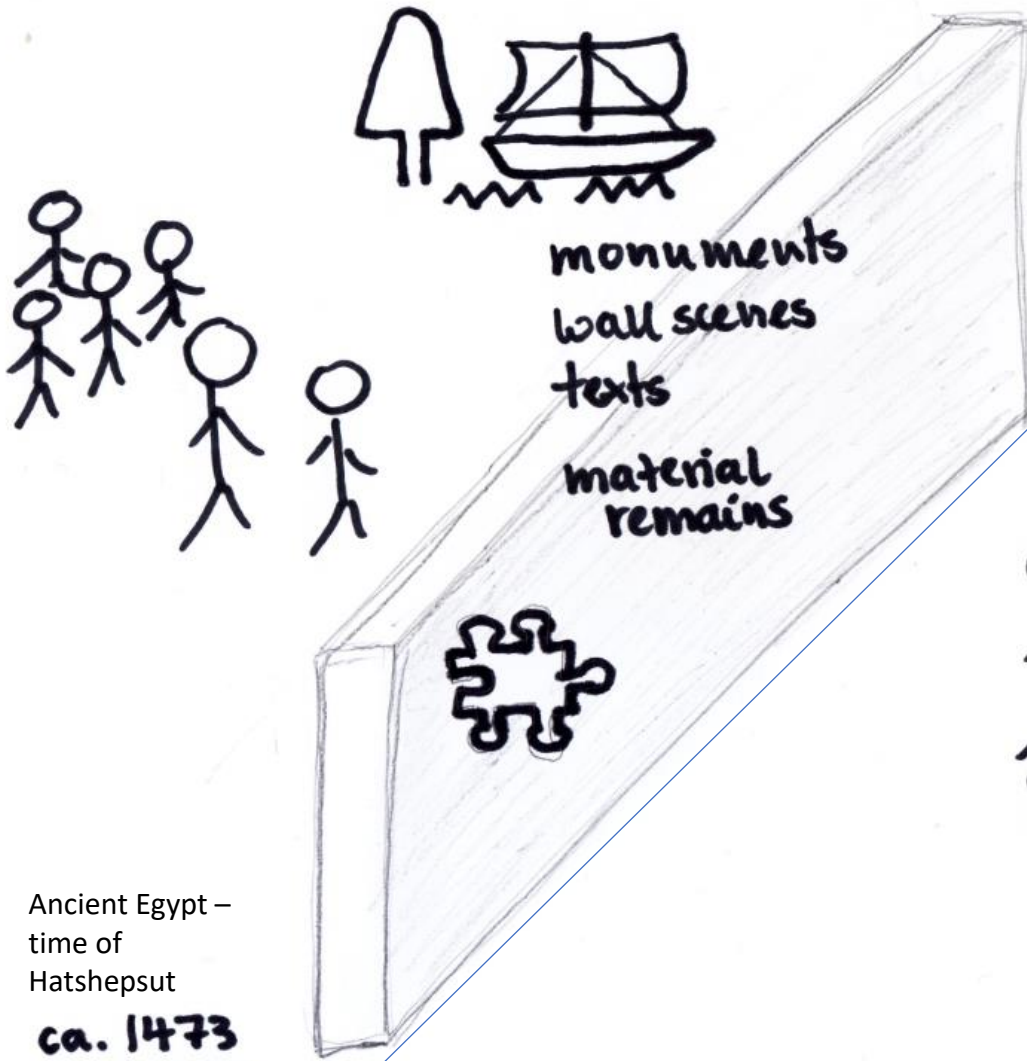
Ahmosid
line of the
dynasty

Thutmosid
line of the
Dynasty

sorting out issues
of succession
securing the Thutmosid line



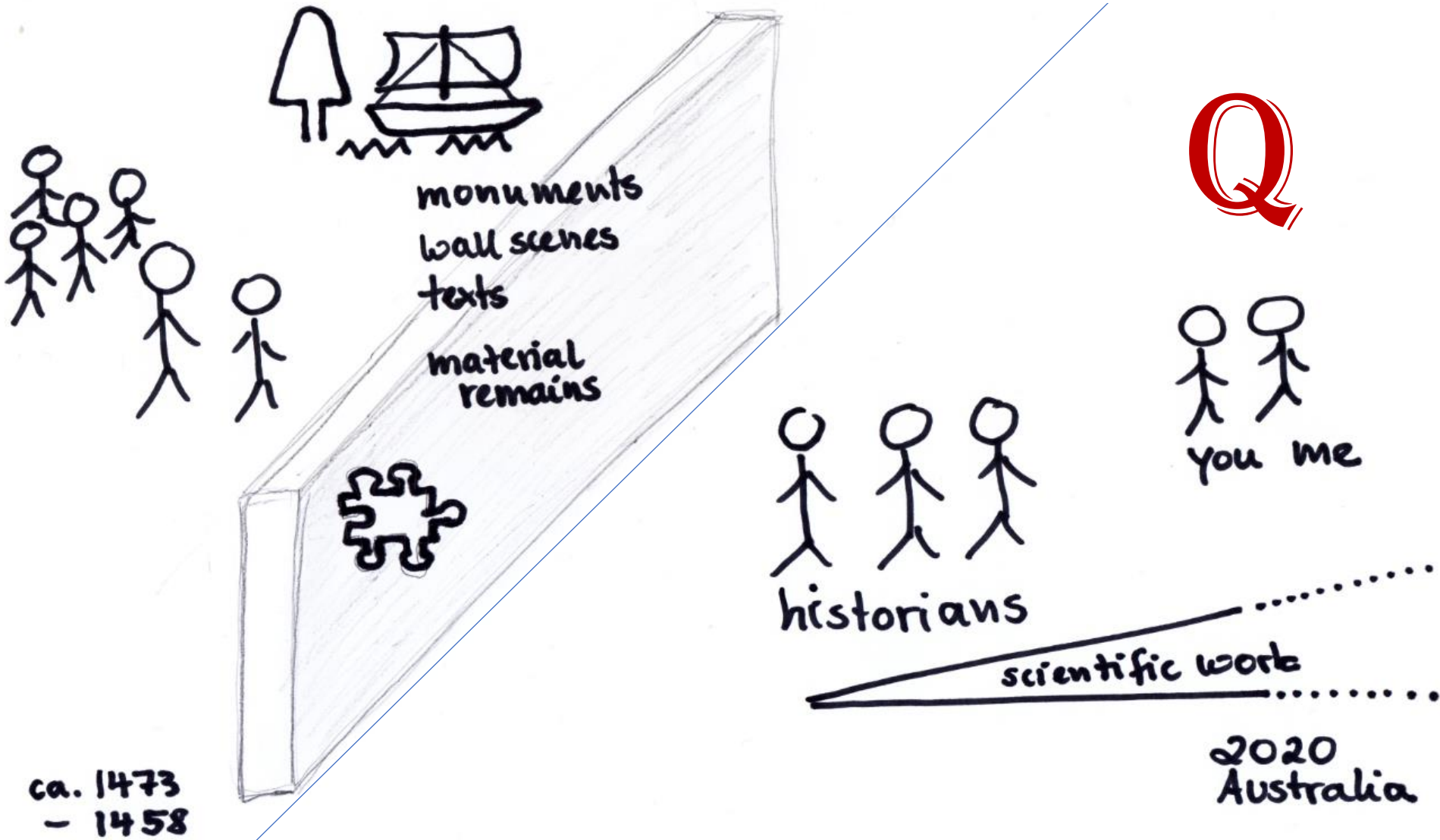
There is a barrier – we cannot go back in time. But **the monuments remain to this day** – ruins, fragments, scraps. Historians have pieces information together. Archaeology progressively recovers more. Historians interpret and re-interpret the data.



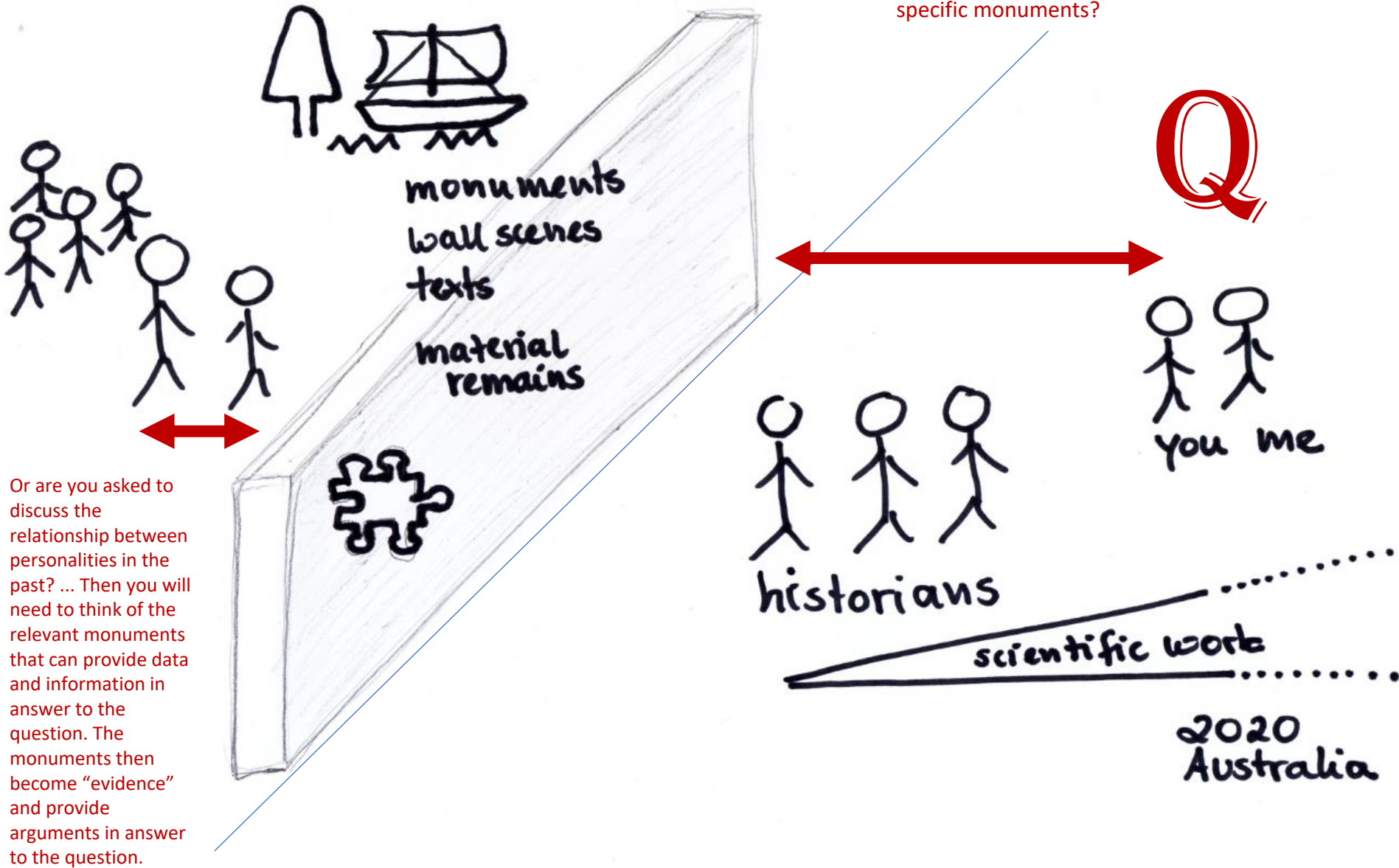
Ancient Egypt –
time of
Hatshepsut
ca. 1473
– 1458

2020
Australia

You will be given questions about these many levels ...



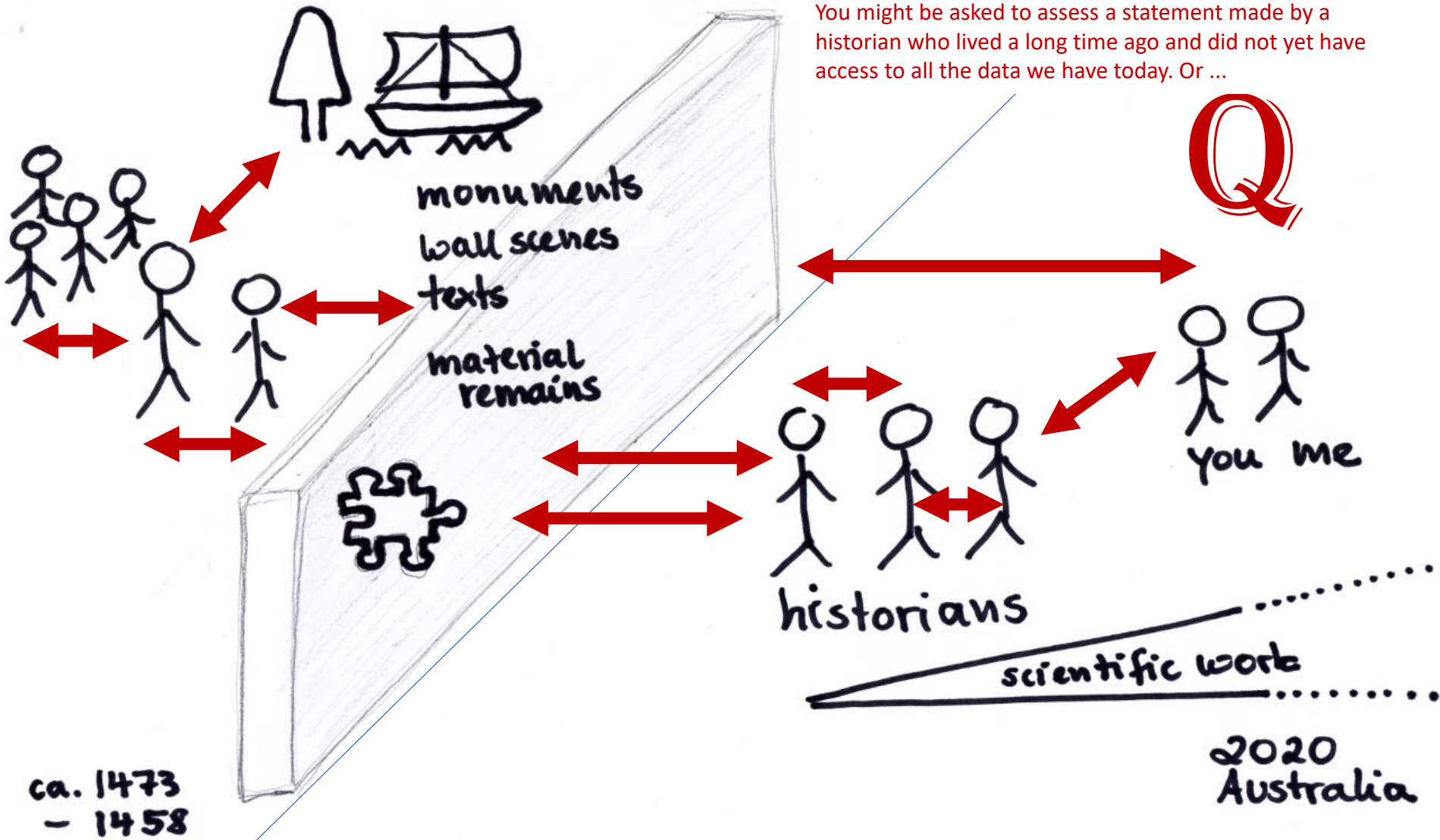
Analyse the question carefully ...
Are you being asked about your knowledge of
specific monuments?

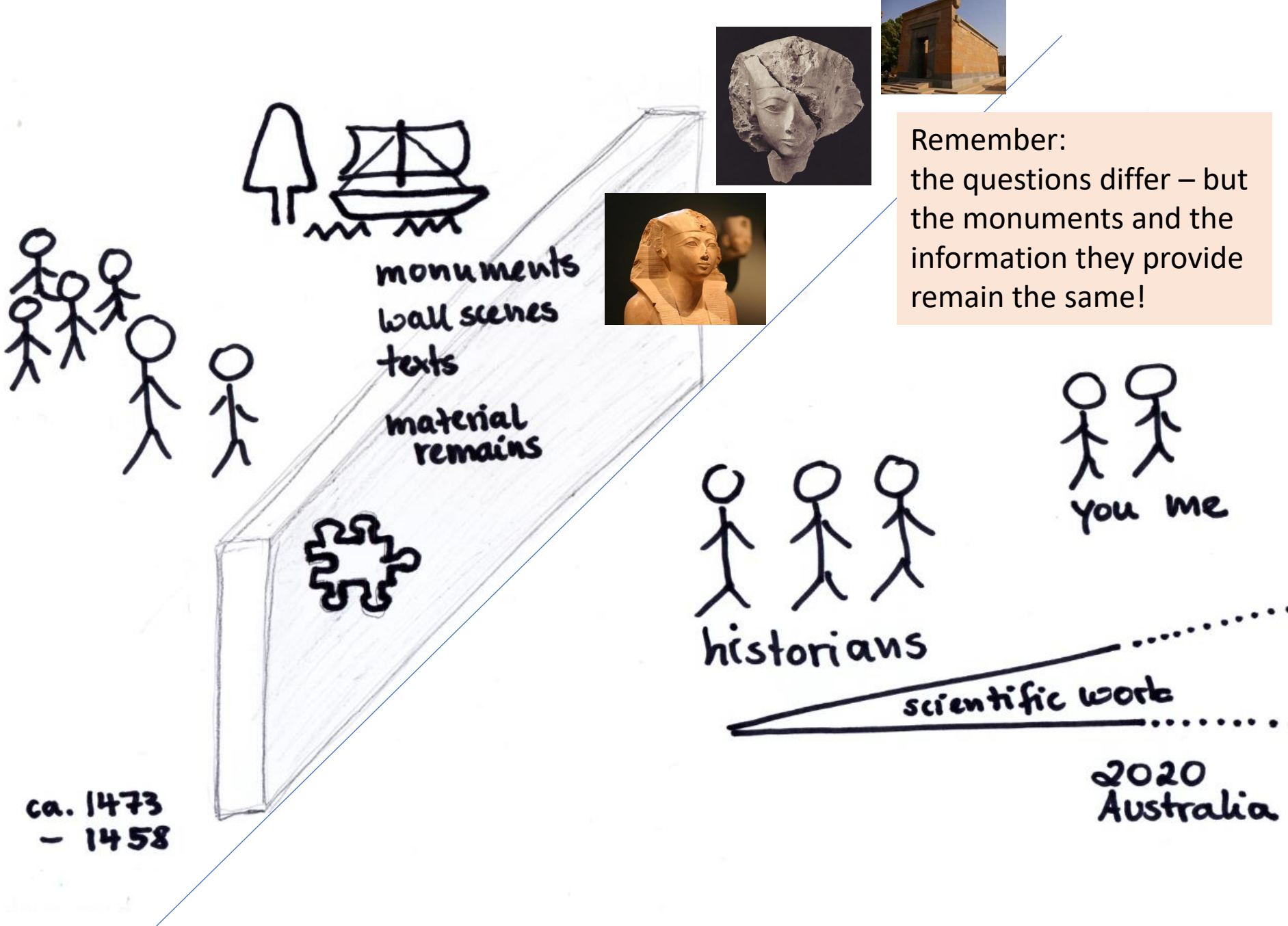


Analyse the question carefully ...

There are many types of questions. Often they can relate to more than one level.

You might be asked to assess a statement made by a historian who lived a long time ago and did not yet have access to all the data we have today. Or ...





Remember:
the questions differ – but
the monuments and the
information they provide
remain the same!



we always wish we were in possession of so much more data and could get “the full picture”... but ...





in fact – what we have are bits and pieces, a giant puzzle of odd shaped pieces and we try to make sense of these. Fragments are valuable!

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all photos from the internet



Hatshepsut's Obelisk - Karnak

Building program
Funerary temple
Temple of Karnak
Obelisks
Red Chapel
Speos Artemidos

Royal tomb
... and more ...



Deir el Bahari - Hatshepsut's funerary temple



Speos Artemidos near Amarna



a block of the Red Chapel with ancient erasures